ability to litigate this case. He also argues that counsel will help him present evidence and cross examine witnesses at trial.

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"[T]here is no absolute right to counsel in civil proceedings." *Hedges v.* Resolution Trust Corp., 32 F.3d 1360, 1363 (9th Cir. 1994) (citation omitted). District courts have discretion, however, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1), to "request" that an attorney represent indigent civil litigants upon a showing of exceptional circumstances. See Terrell v. Brewer, 935 F.2d 1015, 1017 (9th Cir. 1991); Burns v. County of King, 883 F.2d 819, 823 (9th Cir. 1989). "A finding of exceptional circumstances requires an evaluation of both the 'likelihood of success on the merits and the ability of the plaintiff to articulate his claims *pro se* in light of the complexity of the legal issues involved.'

Neither of these issues is dispositive and both must be viewed together before reaching a decision." Terrell, 935 F.2d at 1017 (quoting Wilborn v. Escalderon, 789 F.2d 1328, 1331 (9th Cir. 1986)). Up to this point, Plaintiff has shown himself capable of litigating this action. Additionally, Plaintiff has not yet shown a likelihood of success on the merits. Thus, Plaintiff's request for appointment of counsel is not warranted by the interests of justice. LaMere v. Risley, 827 F.2d 622, 626 (9th Cir. 1987). Accordingly, the Court **DENIES** WITHOUT PREJUDICE Plaintiff's request for appointment of counsel. Plaintiff may renew his motion if he so chooses at a later stage in the litigation. IT IS SO ORDERED. DATED: February 12, 2015 Hon. Nita L. Stormes U.S. Magistrate Judge United States District Court